SEARCHING THE SEALERS.

MR. OLNEY'S ANSWER TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE'S COMPLAINTS.

JUSTIFYING THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN REVENUE & PATROL-INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

Washington, May 16,-"Foreign Relations for 1896," which is now out in book form, contains several exceedingly interesting notes exchanged by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on the Behring Sea question. In several of the notes both Mr. Olney and the British Ambassador employ rather firm language. In one, Sir Julian, after making three distinct complaints, intimates, in diplomatic language, of course, that British subjects engaged in fur-scaling have been treated by the naval representatives of the United States as if they were continually trying to evade and break the law. Sir Julian says the English sealers have been subjected to unnecessary loss and trouble, Then he declares that the right of searching British vessels was conferred on the United States officers on the assumption that they would exerpowers with the same consideration as would, in like circumstances, be shown to such vessels by English naval officers. He concludes with the suggestion that this Government should at once issue orders to put an end to the interference with British vessels on the high seas, which has given rise to many complaints, and which is not warranted by the provisions of British law

The particular complaints of the British Ambassador in this note are, first, that the seizures of vessels for alleged offences were made by United States officers, on evidence obviously insufficient; second, that the right of search was exercised where there was no just ground to suspect an offence had been committed, and, third, that the interference of revenue cutters of this country in the operations of British sealing schooners is vexa-

tious and inquisitorial. Omitting the introductory remarks of Secretary Olney, the following is his reply to Sir Julian: "As to the first ground of complaint, that British sealing schooners were seized for alleged offences on evidence obviously insufficient, it appears that three British sealing vessels were seized by American cruisers during the last season-namely, the nelby, in the North Pacific Ocean, May 11, and the Beatrice and the E. B. Marvin on August 20 and September 2 respectively, in Behring Sea. Of these vessels the Shelby was condemned by British courts, the E. B. Marvin was acquitted, but without costs, the Court deciding that there was reacause to believe that she had violated the law, and that the seizure, therefore, was justifiable and the Beatrice was acquitted on the ground that the failure of the master to make the log entries required by the Paris award was not a violation of the Behring Sea Award act for which the vessel could be forfeited. These facts, it is believed, will satisfactorily indicate the discretion and good judgment shown by our revenue-cutter officers in making these seizures, and will demonstrate that the evidence of guilt was not 'obviously insufficient.' 'As to the second ground of complaint, that the right of search was resorted to when no just suspicion existed that an offence had been committed, it appears that information was received by the Treas-ury Department that during the season of 1894 the law was violated systematically by pelagic sealers by having shotguns concealed on board of the ves-sels and using them in killing seals in Behring Sea; also, that the log entries showing the sex of the seals killed were systematically faisified. Under such circumstances, commanding officers of revenue vessels could satisfy their suspicions only by aking a thorough search of the sealing vessels

we been shot, if in Behring Sea, or whether they ared to have been freshly killed, if in the "In view of the dissatisfaction expressed in the communication of Your Excellency, this Govern-ment can only repeat the expression heretofore of its deep regret that the regulations for the season of 1884, agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States, as to sealing up arms and equip-

met with during the patrol. It would plainly be almost impossible to detect a vessel actually in the violating the law by killing seals in the closed season or by firearms in Behring Sea. It therefore became necessary to board the vessel, to break out the cargo, and to inspect the skins there

thoroughly, to ascertain whether they appeared to

ments, could not have been continued during the season of 1855. Those regulations provided an easy and simple mode of satisfying the searching officer that no breach of law had been or could have been committed. By sealing up the arms and equipments much annoyance, which otherwise committed. By sealing up the arms and equipments much annoyance, which otherwise inevitable, was avoided by ching officer, inasmuch, however, as a season of 1856 upon a continuance of agree of the season of 1856 upon a continuance of agree equiations permitting this sealing up of arms and equipments, or, in fact, upon any regulations, the only recourse left to the Treasury Department was to order its officers in all cases to make easy, whether by the use of contraband weapons or in forbidden seasons.

In this last season the masters of twenty-eight British vessels at Unalaska applied to the officers of the Treasury Department to have their freatmal sealed up, and expressed great disautisfaction at the refusal of the officers to accede to their frequents.

"As to the third ground of complaint, that the officers of the patrol fleet had been guilty of vexatious and inquisitorial interference, it seems were some accedit unvestigation of the patrol of the third production of the ward and the British act of Parliament and orders in council. It is respectfully submitted that the right to search thus implied is as complete as in the orders in council, confers by necessary implication the right to search thus implied is as complete as in the search and its further submitted that the right to search thus implied is as complete as in the somewhat analogous of war. Unit the vessel is visited and searched it cannot appear whather its purpose is legal or illegal, whether it is hiemased or unitensed, whether, in short, it has violated the law or obeyed it.

"It is further claimed in the communication of Your Excellency that seizures under the British act, and may be not proved to a season and in proved to season the season of forbidden seasons and t

BEET-SUGAR SEED EXHAUSTED.

Washington, May 16 .- The beet-sugar seed which Washington, May 16.—The beet-sugar seed which the Agricultural Department has been distributing is practically exhausted, about ten thousand pounds having been sent out to farmers in about four-fifths of the States. The seed has been distributed in packages of from one ounce to half a pound, purely for experimental purposes. The beets grown from the seed will be analyzed and the saccharine matter determined, to ascertain where

Tons of Roses
Years' Success.

beets can be profitably grown for the production of sugar.

These experiments, it is believed, will be of immense value, as the beet undoubtedly can be produced with profit in many of the States. Wherever it can be so produced it will give the farmer a new erop. All the surplus vegetable seed in the possession of the Agricultural Department is being distributed, through Congressmen and Government agency, to the people in the flooded districts along the Mississippi for planting as soon as the waters subside.

CRIME IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR TELLS ABOUT THE POSTOFFICE BURGLAR AND OTHER THINGS.

Washington, May 16 .- "The months of March and April were busy times for our force of inspectors, said Colonel Wheeler, chief postoffice inspector, to "In fact, during the last six months our mer have had more work on hand than would seem pos-sible for such a limited number to handle. We have just completed a thorough inspection of all Presidential posteffices in the United States, in addition to our regular case work, which alone ordinarily keeps the inspectors going day and night. There are nearly 4,000 Presidential postoffices in this country, and some are very large offices. While it may seem easy to say, 'Make an inspection' of an office yet it is quite another matter to complete it properly

For instance, take a large office like New-York City or Chicago. To make a thorough inspection of such an office requires the constant services of a half-dozen good inspectors, for a week or so. will give an idea of the task which confronts an inspector when it becomes necessary to 'check up' a big office of the first class. We had trouble with the St. Louis office because the cashier tried to conceal a deficit of some \$15,000, but the inspectors finally got down to the facts, and the money was collected. In several other offices we also found something of the same nature, but in every instance we have collected the amount of the shortage, and the Governnent has not lost a dollar.

ment has not lost a dollar.

"The postoffice burglar gives us a great deal of trouble. His advent in the annals of crime is recent, yet he is a type peculiar to himself and it would seem that he has come to stay. Postoffice burglars, as a rule, are the most desperate characters, possessing every cunning, and are ready to seize on any chance to 'lift' a 'bundle of stock or 'crack' a safe; any method suits them if it will enable them to get the 'boodle.' The plunder is usually in postage stamps, which are disposed of through the medium of a 'fence,' the burglar seldom realizing more than 40 per cent on the real value of the stolen stock; yet with this heavy dis-count the occupation seems alluring, and consequently keeps our men constantly on the alert.

"This sort of depredation became so common that I found it necessary in 1894 to call especial atten-tion to it in my annual report, and recommended to the Postmaster-General that a series of rewards be offered for the apprehension of these criminals. The suggestion was adopted, and has materially aided our men in ferreting out the perpetrators

The suggestion was adopted, and has materially aided our men in ferreting out the perpetrators. We now have an annual appropriation from Congress for this purpose, and for the last three years the number of burglaries has fallen off in a slight degree. That the burglar is still at work, however, is attested by the fact that fifty-three were captured during March and April, although my opinion is that the general result for the fiscal year will show still another decrease in the aggregate of postoffice robberies.

"An interesting chapter in the history of crime can be made from that unfortunate trait in human nature which suddenly transform; the tried and trusted postal employe into a thief. I do not believe there is another service where so many cases are found as in the postal service of this country. Of course, thousands of men are employed, and it is only natural that weak ones should find places of trust and then go wrong. But we still have another class—men who usually work from the lowest places in an office to the highest, who have been known for years to be as honest as the day is long; suddenly we receive complaints of losses or of discrepancies, and then it becomes necessary to apply the test. In a great many instances, however, we find the trouble to be in quarters different from those expected, but frequently the facts show that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshow that another name passes to the page of disshom of preast to resist, and it is that one fact which leads to his ultimate discovery. This is the hardest and most trying part of an inspector's duty, for frequently it happens that he is called upon to 'test'

harsh, and nothing but duty remains for the inspector.

"These cases are very distressing, and the desperation which actuates some of the principals when discovered is truly lamentable and pittable in the extreme. I have received reports of some men attempting suicide: of others who attacked the inspectors with murderous intent; in several cases postmasters have killed themselves outright on the discovery of some crookedness, and I now recall one instance wherein a postmaster killed himself in a most brutal manner by using a butcher-knife. These are only the extremes, however, and as a rule these people are very docide and tractable upon discovery.

"During March and April we arrested thirreen postmasters, six assistant postmasters, six postoffice clerks, three letter-carriers, six railway postal clerks, one mail-carrier and two employes of other classes.

"But criminal offences in this service are not confined to burglars and postal employes. This is proved by the fact that we had to arrest 186 members of the general public because their acts were not in accord with the laws governing the use of the postal system. The average citizen, perhaps, is not aware of the restrictions placed upon the use to which the mails can be put, for we are frequently called upon to arrest somehody who has, in a fit of spite or anger, written something objectionable to the law on a postal card or an envelope; this class also includes lotteries, schemes to defraud, etc."

House Furnishing, Hardware & Cutlery.

> COOKING UTENSILS. China. Crockery, and Glass. Water Coolers and Filters. Camphor Wood and Cedar Chests. Hammocks, Camp Chairs and Garden Tools. Eddy Refrigerators.

CHARLES JONES,

920 Brondway, cor. 21st St 902 6th Ave., cor. 51st St.

DECLARATION OF THE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS"-AMOS J. CUMMINGS

ONLY SILVER MEN WANTED.

FOR MAYOR. The Progressive Democratic League, which claims to represent many Democratic campaign silver leagues, Bryan and Sewall organizations, Populistic societies, as well as numerous labor organizations of various kinds, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 410 Hudson-st. boomed Congressman Amos J. Cummings for Mayor and defined the league's attitude in the coming municipal campaign. Its managers, led by ex-As-semblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, will stand no nonsense this year. One of the delegates denounced "the contemplated betrayal of the cause of silver by the powers of Tammany Hall," which were charged with mentioning only the names of men who seceded from the Chicago Convention to the Indianapolis Convention as candidates for Mayor." "It was time," he said, "for the Bryanites of the city to

The question was, after long debate, left to the Committee on Political Activity, composed of O. J. Kindelon, James Oliver, James Walstead, Edward Dobson, F. E. Bleyler, William Wright, Frank E. Flynn, Edward S. Durlacher and James Cassidy. The resolutions agreed upon by the committee hotly deny published statements that the League is hostile to the regular Democracy, but they demand that the regular Democracy shall stand with the League for free silver, Bryanism and Populism as they were enunciated at Chicago.

"Can the regular Democracy afford to ignore of repudiate the National creed?" is asked. wise or prudent that, for the sake of the return to wise or prudent that, for the sake of the return to the fold of those few wealthy individuals made prominent and made influential by our suffrages, who, for the sake of seifish, sordid, personal interests, basely deserted the banners of Democracy, went over to the enemy and used their wealth to defeat and disintegrate our organization, that the regular Democracy should allenate tens of thousands of the folling masses, who, without regard to past party affiliations, nobly supported the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago The resolutions wind up with a flat-footed refusal to support any ticket nominated on a platform which ignores the free-silver declarations of the Bryan Chicago Convention. They are evidently intended to throw a scare into the bosses of Tammany Hall who want to conduct the municipal campaign without reference to last year's National issues.

campaign without reference to last year's National issues.

This warwhoop of the Bryanites will doubtless be taken as a defant protest against the plan for a union of Democrats of all sorts—gold men, silver men and neutrals of the Hill stripe. William C. Whitney is understood to be active in working up such a movement, which is to take in Tammany such a movement, which is to take in Tammany Hall, the Grace (National) Democracy, the Peurlars and the Shepardites of Brooklyn, the Purroylars and the Shepardites of Brooklyn, the Purroylars and the Shepardites of Brooklyn, the Purroylars and the Brough of Queens. It is said that Mr. Whitney has already promised a Judgeship on the ticket to a well-known gold Democrat, and that he has offered other places to representatives of various organizations named, hoping, with the aid of the cohesive power of public plunder, to negociate a deal that will sol'dify the proposed Democratic union.

"Mr. Whitney must cater to the Bryanite vote," said a Tammany Democrat yesterday, "otherwise he will find his scheme in a hopeless minority in the Greater New-York."

RICHMOND COUNTY CONFERREES. The Republican conference which is to decide pon the basis of representation in the Republican Greater New-York Convention to nominate candilates for municipal officers will probably meet and enter upon its labors this week. Chairman E and enter upon its labors this week. Chairman E. and enter upon its labors this week. Chairman E. H. Seehusen, of the Richmond County Republican Committee, has announced the following Committee of Nine to confer with the Republican conferrees of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens in arranging the preliminaries connected with calling primaries for the election of delegates to the Greater New-York Convention; of delegates to the Greater New-York Convention; Frank Rinschler and Charles A. Jones, of Middletown; John J. Roehrig, of Southfield; Henry Guyon, of Westfield; H. E. Buel, of Northfield; E. H. Sechusen, Charles Gollner, Thomas A. Braniff and Hugh McRoberts, of Castleton.

The conferrees appointed for the Borough of Richmond fayor such a basis of representation as obtains in Congress conventions. They are also avowed advocates of a straight Republican ticket. The Citizens Union is pushing its enrollment with Teal and activity on Staten Island. Large numbers of independent Republicans are reported to be enrolling in the non-partisan organization.

NEW-ZEALAND'S PREMIER COMING HERE. Ottawa, May 16.—J. R. Seddon, Premier of New-Zealand, is here on his way to London to attend the Diamond Jubilee. He will start for New-York to-morrow.

TAILORS STRIKE SUDDENLY.

THEIR LEADERS COMPELLED TO SANC-TION THE MOVEMENT.

ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND MEN ALREADY OUT, AND MANY MORE EXPECTED TO LEAVE WORK TO-DAY-THIRTY PER CENT

> INCREASE IN WAGES DEMANDED.

There were exciting times on the East Side yes terday, for the tailors unexpectedly went on their annual strike, and their action apparently turned everything upside down. Everybody thought that the tailors would strike sooner or later, but even their leaders had no idea that they would strike as soon as they did. Many stormy meetings were held in different East Side halls on Saturday, and at a late hour the leaders, who had been laboring hard to convince the mer that it would be suicidal for them to strike until they were thoroughly organized, believed that they had won the day, and that the toilers would not forsake their benches for several weeks. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, how ever, the tailors decided to strike, and strike they

About twelve thousand tailors falled to report for work yesterday morning, and their ranks will be swelled by several thousand more to-day. nen who went out yesterday belong to the United Brotherhood of Tailors. In addition to those New-York, about one thousand tallors are expected to strike in Newark to-day, and four thousand hildren's jacket makers will go out in this city. The strike was forced on the officers of the Broth rhood. The question whether the men should strike

had been left to the Executive Committee, which remained in session until an early hour on Sunday morning in New Washington Hall, No. 56 Orchard-The committee was against striking at that

The tallors also held all-night meetings in Walhalla Hall and other places. They listened to in numerable flery speeches, and finally a deliberate ecision to strike despite the antagonism of the leaders was arrived at. It was then long after midnight, and the strange part of it was that the men at all the meetings appeared to have come to the same conclusion at the same time. They poured out of the halls in wild mobs shouting, "Strike! Strike! Strike!" and all storted off in the same direction. They besieged New Washington Hall and called on the Executive Committee, which was in

tion. They besieged New Washington Hall and called on the Executive Committee, which was in session there, to order a strike immediately. They even threatened the committee with violence if it did not do as they desired. William Cohen, the new business agent of the Brotherhood, opened a window of the hall and spoke to the crowd in the street below. He implored them not to strike, but to disperse. He insisted that they were in no condition to strike, that they were not sufficiently well organized, and that there were not sufficiently well organized, and that there were not sufficiently well organized, the interest of the Brotherhood inaily retired once more indoors and officially declared a strike.

In consequence of a determination reached a week ago in case of a strike, flags were hung out of the windows of the headquarters of the strikers were employed in about seven hundred shops, and about two thousand of the strikers were employed in about seven hundred shops, and about two thousand of the strikers are women. A committee of five has been appointed to take charge of the strike, and a mass-meeting will be held in Walhalla Hall this aftermeeting will be held in the halls. The streets in the hells. The streets in front of the meeting places were so crowded that the police were sent for to keep a pathway open for pedestrians and vehicles.

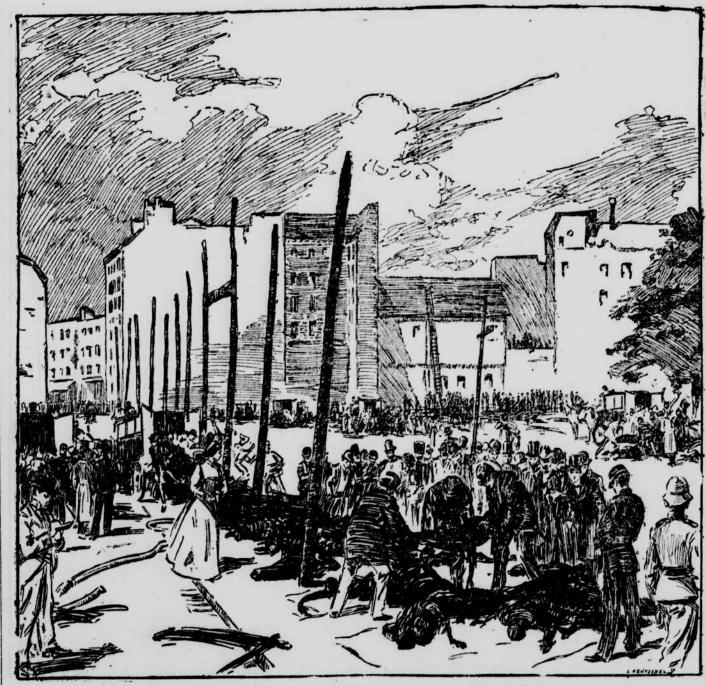
Besides the branches of the tailoring industry now on strike the following are expected to go out within the next few days:

Salor Jakest Makers. . . . 5,000

Kree Pants Makers. 3,500
Lithuanian Tailors 4,000
Lithuanian Tailors 5,000
Lithuanian Tailors 6,000
The demands of all the organizations will be for an advance of about 20 per cent in wages and the abolition of the plece work system. The tailors of Brooklyn, Brownsville, Jersey City and other nearby olaces are also expected to follow the example of their brethren in this city and strike. In fact, several of the unions have already decided to do so. The strike was so sudden that it was a complete surprise to the employers, who knew nothing about it until the workmen falled to appear at the shops yesterday morning. The employers will meet today and formulate some plan of action.
Labor leaders throughout the city are of opinion that the tailors have acted prematurely, especially has a plan was under way to consolidate them first into one central body. The Brotherhood of Tailors, until recently, was represented in the Central Labor Union, but was dropped for non-payment of dues. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the Brotherhood applied for readmission. Delegate George W. Jones, of the Clothing Cutters Union, was adverse to the application being granted. He said that he was one of a committee which had attended the tailors' meetings on Saturday, advising them not to strike. The application was referred to the miscellaneous section of the Central Labor Union for action.

LOOKING FOR AN ADVANCE IN WAGES. Pittsburg, May 16.—The Executive Board of the Window Glass Workers' Association has counted the votes on the resolution to equalize wages that was sent out to the trade two weeks ago. It was found that the resolution has been adopted by a good vote. President Simon Burns is confident that an advance will be secured by the workers for the next fire.

THE PARIS FIRE-SOLDIERS SEARCHING THE WRECKAGE FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS.



Goujon, in Paris, the burning of which on May 4 resulted in so terrible a loss of life, was little more than a vast shed of the filmsiest construction. The wood used in it was of the most inflammable kind, made all the more inflammable by the painting and varnishing which it underwent a few days before its opening. There had been no official inspection nor any measures taken to guard against the danger of fire. The destruction of the structure when the fire once gained a headway was complete, only a few blackened timbers being left standing in the

experienced in identifying bodies, so complete had been the destruction of those that were penned up in the burning building. In many cases it was possible to determine the facts only by jewels and other personal articles found upon bodies. Among such were the corpses of Mme. de Carayon-Latour, which was identified by her bracelet and one of her boots. The Comtesse de Mimerel was completely burned; her jewels were identified by her husband. Her mother, Mme, de Gosselin, died in the same horrible manner, and the ring and bracemidst of the debris. The work of rescuing the bodies of the victims was carried on by detach-

The Charity Bazaar building in the Rue Jean | ments of soldiers. Much difficulty was frequently | the others. In some cases even the testimony of the dentist was required to determine by the gold fillings of the teeth the personality of a charred corpse, which could naturally be done only after

great hesitation and with much doubt.

The ravages made among the aristocratic families of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Faubourg St. Honoré leave few untouched. As "The Saturday Review" remarks, "the gap made by this disaster in the society of a European capital is probably unequalled. The battle of Waterloo was less fatal in this sense. Even Berlin society was less decimated by the still more disastrous fighting on August 16 and 18, 1870, when the cavalry and the guards were engaged at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte." great hesitation and with much doubt.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Cath Ilt. fine on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the

homes of the mothers of America for over 30 years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chat H. Hutcher on the WRAPPER. No

one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897.

Hermed Pitcher m. D.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which EVEN HE does not know.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT Bears the Fac-simile Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher.

THE KIND THAT NEVER FAILED YOU.

OLD-TIME SCENES AT MORRIS PARK ON SATURDAY.

TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

Admirers of the thoroughbred have every reaso to be elated over the unqualified success of the Morris Park meeting up to date. On Saturday a great rowd was present to witness the contest for the Withers Stakes. Although the contest was void of interest owing to the small field of competitors, the collapse of Ogden gave racegoers plenty to talk about on the way home from the track. It was one of the unaccountable incidents of racing that cause men to ponder deeply over the uncertainty of the sport and the woeful lack of knowledge of leading rainers about the true condition of their horses In the Withers James R. Keene's Regulator had both Ogden and Octagon driving a furlong from the winning post, and many turfmen expressed the belief that the three-year-old champion of 1897 will be found in some Western stable, unless Voter is capable of doing battle with all comers for supremacy in the three-year-old division. The appearance of the grand stand, clubhouse and lawn from the infield on Saturday recalled the old days at Jerome Park. Three tally-ho coaches and four drags added to the beauty of the scene, and a few

enthusiasts compared it with Ascot. The betting is not as heavy as in former years,

The betting is not as heavy as in former years, owing to the low condition of some of the sensational plungers finances; hence the professional layers of odds offer meagre and sometimes ridiculously low odds to the conservative speculators who have taken the place of the men who formerly bet \$10,000 on a race without ever having seen the horse they bet on.

August Belmont gave the jockeys a lecture on Saturday; so did Starter Pettengill.

Some of the men who shine in society object most strenuously to any publicity being given to their betting transactions on the turf, because somebody reported that one of their number won \$40,000 on Blue Devil, when in reality he won only \$40,000.

"The Aidee Racing Calendar" meets the approval of turfmen and racegoers, as it gives the racing dates at the different tracks, and the dates of all important racing contests.

"Goodwin's Official Turf Guide No. 3" is out, and contains turf information that is absolutely indispensable to turfmen and racegoers who desire to keep fully posted about the turf and horses that have started in races since January 1 up to May 15.

TIGERS HOPE TO WIN ON THE TRACK.

ENTRIES FOR THE COLUMBIA AND MOTT HAVE: GAMES-THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF ROWING.

Princeton, N. J., May 16 (Special).-Captain Garrett of the Princeton track team took several ad-ditional men to the training table last week, in preparation for the dual meet with Columbia next Saturday and for the Mott Haven meet a week later. A team of about thirty sprinters, runners, jumpers and weight-throwers will be entered in the annual meet with Columbia. Among the more im portant Princeton entries are the following: In the 100-yard dash, Lane, '97; Jarvis, '00, and Jamithe 100-yard dash, Lane, '9; Jarvis, '9, and Jamison, '97; 220-yard dash, Lane, '97; Jamison, '97; Robb, '97; Jarvis, '00, and Colfelt, '99; 440-yard run, Jamison, '97; Robb, '97; Jarvis, '00, and Colfelt, '29; half-mile run, Palmer, '98; Cregan, '99, and Sterling, '97; mile run, Palmer, '98; Cregan, '99, and Sterling, '97; mile walk, Smith, '98; Dear, '97, and Griffin, '00; 120-yard hurdles, Herndon, '99, and Wheeler, '00; 229-yard hurdles, Jones, '29; Yeatts, '97, and Wheeler, '00; broad jump, Garrett, '97, and Bottger, '99; high jump, Carroll, '00, and Weber, '97; pole vault, Strayer, '99, and Tuler, '97; shot put, Holt, '69, and Garrett, '97; hammer-throw, Potter, '97; Garrett, '97, and Holt, '00; bicycle race, Andrews, '26; McFarlane, '58, and Haight, '09. The Tigers expect to win, but look for a close contest.

The winning of the individual championship in the first intercollegiate golf tournament by Bayard, '95, was a considerable surprise to the University at large. This sport is just beginning to get a footing in Princeton, and the comparative strength of the players and teams was not generally known by the undergraduates. The interest of the college at large has not yet been enlisted in the game, although a considerable number of stu-dents are seen on the local links every afternoon. The announcement that the athletic authorities of Princeton have voted to approve the proposition of a prominent alumnus looking to the revival of rowing has given rise to no end of discussion among the students of the University and the alumni. Those especially interested in the sport, and particularly those students who come from schools where rowing is in vogue, are enthusiastic in support of the movement, but among the un-dergraduates generally and among the alumni there is a feeling that the matter should be hanthere is a feeling that the matter should be handled with caution. No definite action has been taken further than to order three shells and place the old boathouse on the canal in repair for the use of the football men. It is probable that a mass-meeting of the University will be called to take action on the movement. Heretofore two main arguments against maintaining a crew have carried sufficient weight to keep Princeton out of this sport since the disintegration of the old boating association, some twelve years ago. These arguments are the lack of boating facilities and the lack of men. A movement similar to the present one was attempted in 1892, when "The Princetonian", made an extensive canvass of the alumni and published many communications from graduates whose opinions always carry weight in Princeton's councils. The consensus of opinion at that time was almost unanimous in opposition to the movement. The only available water in the vicinity of Princeton is furnished by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which passes Princeton about a mile east of the campus. Here is where the crews trained in the 70s and 80s. The canal is perhaps forty feet wide, and runs in a nearly straight course without locks from Kingston to Princeton, a distance of three or four miles. It has been argued that a crew developed here would be at great disadvantage on rough water. The narrowness of the canal is also urged as a drawback to its suitability to develop a crew. Professor Libbey, who was president of the boating association when an undergraduate at Princeton, says that the canal furnishes as good facilities for the development of a crew as does the Cam at Cambridge.

Princeton's rapid grewth in the last few years gives hope to the promoters of rowing that her enlarged numbers will soon enable her to maintain a crew without harm to baseball and football interests. dled with caution. No definite action has been

DEMANDS OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS Pittsburg, May 16 .- The Scale Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Work. ers has decided to demand of the manufacturers an advance in the wages of tin-plate workers and an advance in the puddling rate. There will also be a number of demands of minor importance made Details cannot be given, because the utmost secrecy is maintained by the members of the committee, as it is desired to keep the deliberations private until the demands and the report of the committee are acted on by the National Convention. ers has decided to demand of the manufacturers



COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE Special Sale of Axminsters this week.
CARPETS. 90 cts. per yard. 104 West 14th Street

NATURAL LITHIA WATER. "lenes Leben" Quellen

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A SAILOR'S BODY FOUND FLOATING. The body of a man was found floating in the North River, off One-hundred-and-second-st., early North River, off One-hundred-and-second-st., early yesterday morning. Thomas Henderson, of No. 694 Sixth-ave., saw it, and called the attention of Patroiman Lacour to it, and the two recovered the body. It was that of a man about thirty-five years old, and, from the clothing, apparently an English sailor. The clothing consisted of blue coat and trousers and blue jumper. The man's shoes were off, and were tucked under the waistband of his trousers. In the pockets were found two two-shilling pieces, two one-shilling pieces and a sixpenny piece in English money, and two dimes and a penny in American money. The man's face was badly bruised, as if the body had struck against some pier in drifting about.

YALE DIVINITY'S COMMENCEMENT. New-Haven, Conn., May 16.-The commencement exercises of the Yale Divinity School were begun to-night, when the Rev. A. J. Behrends, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual address to the graduating c.ss. He was introduced by President Dwight. He took no text, but spoke on the general subject "The Truth of the Bible." He picked the higher criticism to pieces and urged the students to cling to the older traditions.

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